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CATALOGUE

—OF—

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY,

LEBANON, TENNESSEE.

1883.

FOUNDED 1842.

PRINTED AT THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK, 1883.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3—Baccalaureate Sermon by REV. J. P. SPROWLS, of Nashville.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 8 P. M.—Prize Declamations by Students of the Preparatory School.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5—Reception to the Graduating Classes at the residence of R. P. MCCLAIN, ESQ.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6—Alumni Day.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.—Memorial Address from PROF. ANDREW B. MARTIN, relating to the late HON. ROBT. L. CARUTHERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7—Commencement Day. Conferring of Degrees at 10 A.M. Addresses by PROF. R. V. FOSTER, R. P. MCCLAIN, ESQ., and PROF. J. I. D. HINDS

The next Term begins September 3, 1883.

CALENDAR OF SESSIONS.

1883-4.

First Term begins September 3, 1883; ends January 17, 1884.
Second Term begins January 21, 1884; ends June 5, 1884.

1884-5.

First Term begins September 1, 1884; ends January 15, 1885
Second Term begins January 19, 1885; ends June 4, 1885.

PREFATORY NOTE.

DR. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, in his Educational History, says:

"The town of Lebanon, in the State of Tennessee, is situated about thirty miles east of Nashville. It is a handsome town, with a population of near three thousand, noted for culture and hospitality. Its citizens are now, and always have been, remarkable for their morality, and for their devotion to the University in their midst. The very best families in the town open their houses to students. In this respect Lebanon is peculiar, for at no other University is this so generally done. On the contrary, the students are congregated in vast numbers in 'boarding-houses,' thereby endangering not only their health but their morals. The students in CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, therefore, have all the restraints and refining influences of cultivated Christian families thrown around them; and at no other place within our knowledge are such influences so happily brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of the youth of our land."

And in speaking of one of the departments of the University, which with equal propriety may be repeated as to all, Dr. Lindsley says:

"The moral influence of this school is not to be overlooked. Each of its teachers, from its origin to the present, has been a Christian by profession and example. They have always, by precept and by example, enforced obedience to the Divine as well as the municipal law. During the course of instruction, it has been their habit to impress upon the youthful mind the virtues of honesty, fidelity, and purity. And it is not to be doubted that, when in the last day all shall meet before their Eternal Judge, many will ascribe their everlasting happiness to the influence of their teachers in this school."

By reason of recent legislation, *no intoxicating liquors can be sold in Lebanon, or in the county in which it is located*, and Cumberland University may reasonably look to the future for still greater success, not only in the education, but in the moral elevation of the sons of her patrons and friends.

TRUSTEES.

ANDREW B. MARTIN, Esq., *President.*
Dr. A. F. CLAYWELL, *Secretary.*
EDWARD E. BEARD, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Judge WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON.
Judge BENJAMIN J. TARVER.
R. P. McCLAIN, Esq.
Rev. J. D. KIRKPATRICK.

EDWARD M. NEAL, *University Treasurer.*
Rev. J. D. KIRKPATRICK, *Financial Agent.*

University Faculty.

NATHAN GREEN, LL.D.,
Chancellor, and Professor of Law.

S. G. BURNEY, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology.

A. H. BUCHANAN, LL.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

W. D. McLAUGHLIN, A.M.,
Professor of Latin and Greek.

JOHN I. D. HINDS, A.M., PH.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science.

R. V. FOSTER, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew and New Testament Greek.

EDWARD E. WEIR, A.M.,
Professor of Belles-Lettres and Mental and Moral Sciences.

REV. J. D. KIRKPATRICK,
Murdock Professor of Church History.

ANDREW B. MARTIN,
Professor of Law.

W. J. GRANNIS, A.M.,
Principal of the Preparatory School.

A. J. BAIRD, D.D.,
Lecturer on Pastoral Work.

C. H. BELL, D.D.,
Lecturer on Missions.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Sen., Senior Class; Jun., Junior Class; Soph., Sophomore Class; Fresh., Freshman Class; Theo., Theology; Prep., Preparatory School; Eng., Civil Engineering.

	ABBERCROMBIE, JAMES ISAAC	Cedar Grove, Ala	Jun.
	ALLISON, ALECK	Montgomery City, Mo	Jun. Theo.
83	ATKINSON, JAMES PURDY	Union, Oregon	Law.
	ATKINSON, JEFFERSON LEE	Tampico, Ky	Fresh.
83	BAILEY, JOSEPH WELDON	Hazelhurst, Miss	Law.
	BAINS, SAMUEL W	Rome, Tenn	Law.
	BAIRD, EDWARD	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	BAIRD, ROBERT CLINTON	Shop Springs, Tenn	Prep.
83	BALLARD, W. B	Lebanon, Tenn	Law.
83	BATEMAN, EARL V. D	Morgan, Texas	Law.
	BAXTER, FRANKLIN PIERCE	Hawes' ✕ Roads, Tenn	Jun. Theo.
	BLAIR, HUGH WALTER	Tucker's ✕ Roads, Tenn	Sen.
	BLAIR, JAMES EDWARD	Fairmount, Ky	Prep.
	BLAIR, WILLIAM DOWNEY	Fairmount, Ky	Soph.
	BOWLES, JAMES CASKY	Casky, Ky	Prep.
	BRANSTETTER, MARION STONEWALL	Mt. Carmel, Mo	Prep.
	BROOKE, A. G	Jasper, Texas	Law.
	BROWN, HARRY	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	BROWN, ROBERT	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
83	BRYAN, GEORGE WINDOM	Gallatin, Tenn	Law.
	BRYAN, JAMES WATERS	Shop Spring, Tenn	Sen. Eng.
	BUCHANAN, ANDREW BLAKE	Lebanon, Tenn	Sen. Theo.
	BUCHANAN, ISAAC W. P	Lebanon, Tenn	Jun.
	BUCHANAN, THOMAS STEPHENSON	Howell Station, Tenn	Sen.
	BURNEY, GARY	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	BYRNE, JOSEPH FRANCIS	Memphis, Tenn	Law.
	CAMPBELL, E. T	Hopkinsville, Ky	Law.
	CARKNER, JAMES BELL	Nashville, Tenn	Prep.
	CARLOCK, COLUMBUS KIRK	Nettle Carrier, Tenn	Fresh.
83	CARRIGAN, A. H., JR	Washington, Ark	Law.
	CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	CHAMBERS, EUGENE	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	CHANDLER, LEE	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	CHARLTON, FRANKLIN TRIGG	Jefferson, Tenn	Sen. Theo.
	CLACK, JAMES SPENCER	Porterville, Cal	Law.
	CLARK, CRAWFORD BRECKENRIDGE	Howell Station, Tenn	Jun.
	CLARK, NERGE	Bowling Green, Ky	Jun. Eng.

	CLAY, LEONIDAS LOVE	Whitefield, Miss	Sen. Theo.
	COLES, PORTER	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	COLES, WILLIE	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
83	COOPER, ARTHUR HENDERSON	Marshall, Texas	Law.
	COWAN, THOMPSON ASHBURN	Grapevine, Texas	Jun.
	COX, KING CHARLES	Holcomb, Mo	Prep.
83	CRANE, THOMAS EUGENE	Ashley, Ills	Law.
	CRAWFORD, JEFFERSON RUSSELL	Wheat, Tenn	Jun.
	CROW, WALTER JACOB	Mt. Carmel, Mo	Prep.
	DAVIES, JOHN FOSTER	Shop Springs, Tenn	Fresh.
	DAVIS, CHARLES PRIM	La Guardo, Tenn	Prep.
	DECHERD, SHERWOOD GRANVILLE	Weimar, Texas	Prep.
83	DICKEY, ALBERT SUMMERFIELD	Sweetwater, Tenn	Law.
	DONNELL, GEORGE JOHNSON	Lebanon, Tenn	Sen. Theo.
	DONNELL, JOHN	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER	Ashley, Mo	Jun. Theo.
	DUFFY, ALBERT	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	EGGLESTON, JO. C	Bethesda, Tenn	Law.
	ELDER, JEFFERSON	Campbellsville, Ky	Soph.
	ELDRIDGE, DAVID ALBERT	Jefferson, Texas	Law.
	ELLINGTON, WILLIE	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	ELLIS, WILLIAM	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	ERWIN, ALEXANDER	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	FAKES, MARCUS GUGENHEIM	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	FITE, ALBERT	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
83	FOWLKES, JAMES FRANKLIN	Waverly, Tenn	Law.
	FRANCIS, JAMES ALLEN	Saltillo, Miss	Sen. Theo.
	FREEMAN, ARTHUR BELL	Hiseville, Ky	Fresh.
	FREEMAN, O'B. C	Trenton, Tenn	Law.
83	GILL, JOSEPH PINKNEY	Allensville, Ky	Law.
83	GLASS, HIRAM	Mt. Vernon, Texas	Law.
83	GOLLADAY, WILLIS	Coffeeville, Miss	Law.
	GOODBAR, CHARLES BUSTER	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	GRANNIS, HENRY NORVELL	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	GRAY, CHARLES THOMAS	Lavergne, Tenn	Fresh.
	GREEN, CLIFTON ALLEN	Texas, Ky	Fresh.
	GREEN, GRAFTON	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	GRIGSBY, THOMAS	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	GRIGSBY, JOHN	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	HALBERT, THOMAS	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	HANCOCK, JESSE	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
83	HANCOCK, LAYTON YANCEY	Lagarto, Texas	Law.
83	HARRIS, JAMES CHESLEY	Ripley, Miss	Law.
	HATFIELD, WILLIAM JAMES	Neosho, Mo	Fresh.
	HAYS, ROBERT JOSEPHUS	Cabot, Ark	Prep.
83	HENDRICK, WALLACE	Fort Worth, Texas	Law.
83	HILL, EDWARD PINKNEY	Marshall, Texas	Law.
83	HILL, JOSEPH MORRISON	Fayetteville, Ark	Law.

	Hill, Robert	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Hodges, Jacob R	Salado, Texas	Jun. Theo.
	Hodges, Jacob	Salado, Texas	Prep.
	Hodges, Thomas	Salado, Texas	Prep.
83	Houston, William Bryan	San Antonio, Texas	Law.
	Huddleston, J. Morgan	Cainsville, Tenn	Prep.
	Hunter, John Daniel	Guntersville, Ala	Prep.
	Ingram, H. P	Plainsburg, Cal	Soph.
	Izor, Richard Darby	Springfield, Tenn	Prep.
	Kallmeyer, John Henry	Best Bottom, Mo	Sen. Theo.
83	Kilpatrick, Walter Lynn	Navasota, Texas	Law.
	Kimberlin, John Dexter	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Kimberlin, George	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Kirkpatrick, Currie	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Kirkpatrick, Donnell	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Lewis, Richard W	Baldwyn, Miss	Soph.
	Lindsley, Atkins	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Lindsley, Lawrence	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Lipscomb, Albin	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
83	Looney, Thomas Crawford	Memphis, Tenn	Law.
	Matthis, Thomas Quitman	Paris, Tenn	Prep.
83	Martin, Charles Washington	Midway, Ala	Law.
	Martin, John	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	McAmis, T. B	Greeneville, Tenn	Sen.
83	McClellan, John James	West Point, Miss	Law.
	McCune, Thomas Enoch	Red Oak, Mo	Soph.
	McDonnold, Reed Lansdon	Lebanon, Tenn	Fresh.
	McDonald, James Francis	Laurel Hill, Miss	Sen. Theo.
	McElvain, Samuel Henry	Centreview, Mo	Jun. Theo.
	McEwen, Edgar Baker	Sacramento, Ky	Fresh.
	McGirk, Nathaniel	Callao, Venezuela	Prep.
	McKay, William George	Meriden, Miss	Prep.
	McLean, William Watson	Berlin, Tenn	Soph.
83	Mickle, Ben Cristie	Fulton, Ky	Law.
	Miles, Henry Newton*	Dover, Tenn	Sen. Theo.
	Miller, George Etter	Baldwyn, Miss	Law.
	Montague, Cobden	Balize, British Honduras	Prep.
	Montgomery, Edward Pink	Savoy, Texas	Sen.
	Neal, George Wharton	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Neel, Edward Thomas	Logansport, Ky	Sen. Theo.
	Norris, Robert Wakefield	Sugar Grove, Ky	Sen. Theo.
	Norvell, J	Round Rock, Texas	Prep.
	Nunn, Nathaniel Green	Evening Shade, Ark	Theo.
	Oldham, William Samuel	Austin, Tenn	Sen.
	Parmer, J. M	Austin, Miss	Law.
83	Parker, H. H	Memphis, Tenn.	Law.
	Pate, Charles Emmett	Brunswick, Tenn	Sen.

* Died near the close of the year.

83	Pearson, Eugene	Louisiana, Mo	Law.
	Pearson, George Wilberforce	Linden, Tenn	Fresh.
83	Peery, R. S.	Palestine, Tenn	Law.
83	Pirtle, Isaac Newton	Honey Grove, Texas	Law.
	Pope, William Black	Medon, Tenn	Fresh.
	Quirey, Charles Urb	Caseyville. Ky	Prep.
83	Radford, Baker St. Clair	Pembroke, Ky	Law.
83	Randolph, Leo Tucker	West Point, Miss	Law.
83	Reeves, Arthur Caldwell	Sherman, Texas	Law.
83	Richardson, W. S.	Delhi, Miss	Law.
	Robinson, Ralph Emerson	Dowelltown, Tenn	Law.
	Robinson, John Lunsford	Nesbit, Miss	Jun.
	Rosseau, Leroy	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Ruby, S. C	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Russell, Marcus McGready	Gaylesville, Ala	Sen.
	Russell, S. A	Concord, Tenn	Sen.
	Sadler, Samuel Andrew	Wood's Station, Ala	Jun. Theo.
83	Scales, Frank Sherrod	South Boston, Texas	Law.
	Scott, Lee Thomas	Ripley, Tenn	Jun.
	Shannon, Thomas Robert	Britts' Landing, Tenn	Law.
	Shearon, Wood	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Shorter, Berry	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
83	Smith, John Alexander	Mountain Valley, Ark	Law.
	Smith, Eugene	Cainsville, Tenn	Prep.
	Sneed, James W	Milton, Tenn	Jun. Theo.
83	Spence, Wendel	San Angela, Texas	Law.
	Sproles, W. S	Durant, Miss	Law.
	Stewart, Jimmy Warren	Paris, Tenn	Prep.
	Stewart, Josia Lemuel	Paris, Tenn	Soph.
	Stratton, Houston	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Stratton, Francesway Cossitt	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Stratton, James Grimes	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Stribling, Oscar Lee	Fulton, Miss	Jun.
83	Stubblefield, T. F	Scotts' Hill, Tenn	Law.
	Sullivan, William Thaddeus	Cabot, Ark	Sen. Theo.
83	Templeton, Calvin Mac	Winnsborough, Texas	Law.
	Thompson, George	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Thompson, Reid	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Thompson, Benjamin	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Thompson, Harry	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Trewhitt, Eldred Allen	Huntsville, Ala	Fresh.
	Vance, Isaac Richard	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Vance, Samuel	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Waggoner, John Bell	McGregor, Texas	Prep.
83	Ward, M. S.	Grant, Tenn	Law.
	Warren, Lucian J	Petersburg, Tenn	Fresh.
	Warren, James B	Lebanon, Tenn	Fresh.
	Warren, John Benedict	Petersburg, Tenn	Prep.

	Welborn, Charles Barton	Paraclifta, Ark	Fresh.
	Whatley, Archibald Henry	Pine Hill, Texas	Sen.
83	Whitaker, James C	Mulberry, Tenn	Law.
	White, George F	West Saltillo, Miss	Prep.
	White, Joseph S	Live Oak, Fla	Law.
	Whitworth, Micajah	Donelson, Tenn	Prep.
	Williams, Thomas Noel	Texas, Ky	Jun.
	Williams, Ruben Augustine	Ashley, Mo	Jun. Theo.
	Williamson, Pascal	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
	Wilkerson, Grenade Oliver	Parham, Tenn	Prep.
	Willis, T. M	Denton, Texas	Law.
	Wilson, Joseph Beauregard	Yazoo City, Miss	Law.
83	Wilson, Otis	Trenton, Ky	Law.
	Witherspoon, Finis Porter	Montrose, Mo	Sen. Theo.
	Witherspoon, William Bradford	Gaylesville, Ala	Jun. Theo.
83	Woodfin, Samuel Houston	Union City, Tenn	Law.
	Woolard, Robinson	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
83	Young, S. M	Dixon Springs, Tenn	Law.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Law Students	58
Freshmen	15
Sophomores	7
Juniors	9
Seniors	8
Theological Students	22
Engineering	2
Preparatory exclusive	76
Total	197
Preparing for the Ministry	43

SUMMARY BY STATES.

Alabama	7
Arkansas	7
British Honduras	1
California	2
Florida	1
Illinois	1
Kentucky	18
Mississippi	18
Missouri	12
Oregon	1
Tennessee	104
Texas	24
Venezuela	1

DEGREES CONFERRED.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—A.B.

Hugh Walter Blair.
Thomas Stephenson Buchanan,
Edward Pink Montgomery.
Marcus McGready Russell,
Archibald Henry Whatley,
Total, 5.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—B.S.

Charles Emmett Pate,
William Samuel Oldham.
S. A. Russell,
Total, 3.

CIVIL ENGINEER—C.E.

James Waters Bryan. Total, 1.

BACHELOR OF LAWS—LL.B.

James Purdy Atkinson,
W. B. Ballard,*
Joseph Weldon Bailey,
Thomas Eugene Crane,
Albert Summerfield Dickey,
Willis Golladay,
Hiram Glass.
Wallace Hendricks,
Edward Pinkney Hill,
James Chesley Harris,
Thomas Crofford Looney,
Ben Cristie Mickle,
H. H. Parker,
R. S. Peery,*
Baker St. Clair Radford,
Arthur Caldwell Reeves,*
Frank Sherrod Scales,
Wendel Spence,*
Calvin Mac Templeton,
Otis Wilson,
M. S. Ward,*
George Windom Bryan,
Earl V. D. Bateman,*
Arthur Henderson Cooper,
A. H. Carrigan, Jr.,
James Franklin Fowlkes,
J. P. Gill,*
Layton Yancey Hancock,*
Joseph Morrison Hill,
William Bryan Houston.
Walter Lynn Kilpatrick,
Charley Washington Martin,*
John James McClellan,
Eugene Pearson,
Isaac Newton Pirtle,
Leo Tucker Randolph,*
W. S. Richardson,*
John Alexander Smith,
T. F. Stubblefield,*
Samuel Houston Woodfin,
James C. Whitaker,
S. M. Young.*—Total, 42.

* Degree conferred January.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY—B.D.

Andrew Blake Buchanan,
Franklin Trigg Charlton,
Leonidas Love Clay,
George Johnson Donnell.
James Allen Francis,
John Henry Kallmeyer,
Edward Thomas Neel,
Robert Wakefield Norris,
William Thaddeus Sullivan,
Finis Porter Witherspoon,
James Francis McDonald.
Total, 11.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—PH.D.

Harry Thurston Peck, Columbia College, New York.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY—D.D.

Rev. J. P. Sprowls, Rev. F. R. Earle, Rev. E. D. Pearson.

DOCTOR OF LAWS—LL.D.

Rev. J. W. Poindexter.

SUMMARY OF DEGREES.

Bachelor of Arts	5	Doctor of Philosophy	1
Bachelor of Science	3	Doctor of Divinity	3
Bachelor of Laws	42	Doctor of Laws	1
Bachelor of Divinity	12		
Civil Engineer	1	Total	68

General Statements.

The University includes a Preparatory School, an Academic School (with prescribed courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts), an Engineering School, a Law School, and a Theological School. All these are thoroughly equipped and provided with ample means of instruction.

BOARDING.

Students are received into the best families of the town, and are thus brought under the moral influences of good society.

SUGGESTIONS TO OUR PATRONS.

If possible, every student should enter the institution on the first day of each Term, and should remain to the close. No student gets the full benefit of our courses of instruction if he loses any portion of it. Minors should be directed in the selection of their boarding-house and course of study, and should never be allowed to open accounts in the stores.

MATRICULATION.

No student will be allowed to recite before matriculating. As soon as the term has opened, and the student has selected his course of study, he will report to the University Treasurer, who will receive his fees and furnish him a receipt bearing the seal of the University. This he is to show to the Professors to whom he may recite.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

In consequence of recent legislation, no intoxicating liquors can be sold either in the town of Lebanon or in the county of Wilson. Parents who send their sons here may now be assured that they will be free from the dangerous temptations of the tippling saloon.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The University Library contains about 8,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sunday, and is free to all students.

CABINET OF MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

This includes many fine specimens, and additions are constantly being made. The friends of the University will confer a great

favor by sending to the Professor of Natural Science anything of this kind that they can secure.

The Philosophical and Chemical apparatus is amply sufficient for the full illustration of the course.

CHURCHES, ETC.

Lebanon is well supplied with churches and Sunday-schools, and all suitable means are used to induce students to attend them regularly.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There is a live College Association, and it is a means of great good to the students of all departments of the University.

SOCIETIES.

Connected with the University there are three literary societies:

THE AMASAGASSEAN SOCIETY.—Motto: *Nos Palma Manet.*" This Society was organized in 1837, at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky. In 1842 it was transferred, with the College, to Lebanon.

THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.—Motto: "*Nihil Sine Labore.*" This Society was organized in 1844.

THE HEURETHELIAN SOCIETY.—Motto: *Γνῶθι τὸν Θεόν. Γνῶθι σεαυτόν.* This Society was organized in 1854.

These Societies all have commodious and well-furnished halls, and hold their meetings every Saturday evening during the scholastic year. They also give public exhibitions from time to time in Caruthers Hall.

COLLEGE CODE.

The laws of the University are rigidly enforced, and are all embraced in the motto, "*Semper præsens, semper paratus.*"

AGENT.

Rev. J. D. Kirkpatrick is the Financial Agent. Not much has been done during the past year. The following is an approximate estimate of the present condition of the endowment:

Productive Endowment, Theological School	$30,000	
Productive Endowment, Academic School	25,000	
		$55,000
Endowment not yet productive		35,000
Total Endowment		$90,000

Besides the above there is a large amount secured to the University in legacies which have not yet passed into the hands of the Board of Trustees.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY CABINET.

Capt. A. W. Rowe—Gold bearing Quartz, Cal.; Galena in heavy spar, Tenn.; Zinc Blend, Tenn.; Quartz.

Rev. B. P. Fullerton—Remains of Tertiary animals from Charleston, S. C.

W. B. Saufley—Gold-bearing Quartz from California.

B. W. McDonnold, D. D.—Cinnabar, Aragonite, Chalcanthite, Moss Agate, Quartz colored with Cinnabar, Redwood, and Chinese Chop-sticks, all from California.

Col. W. E. Hamilton—Cotton-seed oil cake, Shreveport La.

M. M. Russell—Stalactite from Alabama.

Rev. Thos. Toney—Heavy Spar, Mineral Point, Mo.

Chancellor N. Green—Rock Salt from Louisiana.

Rev. J. S. B. Crawford—Asbestos, Winters, Cal.

O. P. Arnold—Petrified wood, Wood county, Texas.

Dr. J. M. Safford—Marcasite and Zinc Blend.

Columbia Athenæum—Spiegel-eisen, Ala.; Andalusite, Mass.; Astreospongia meniscus, Tenn.; Cuculea ungulata, Ala.; Ostrea larva, Miss.; Exogyra costata, Ala.

Mrs. Sallie Joplin—Smoky Quartz and various other specimens from Colorado.

Mrs. Prof. A. H. Buchanan—Geodes from Chestnut Mound, Tenn.

James W. Bryan—Quartz concretions and other specimens from Shop Spring, Tenn.

Rev. J. D. Kirkpatrick—Agatized wood, Quartz nodule, and other specimens.

S. H. Buchanan, D.D.—Quartz crystal from Hot Springs, Ark.

Prof. J. I. D. Hinds—Horn silver, South America; Pig-iron from Cowan Furnace, Tenn.; Red clay iron, Ga.; Limonite, Mo.; Coke, Sewanee; Cannel, Anthracite, and Bituminous coal from Pennsylvania: Chalcedony, Mont Eagle, Tenn.; Stalactite, Ark.; Calcite in large crystals, Granby Lead Mines, Mo.: Shale, Putnam county, Tenn.; Gneiss, Pa.; Brown stone, Mica Schist, Pa.; Oolite, Bon Air, Tenn.; Sand from beach at Long Branch; Sandstone and Conglomerate, Tracy City, Tenn.; Pentremites, near Cowan, Tenn.; Modern shells from the Rhode Island coast; Various coal plants from the Sewanee Mines; Lepidodendrids from Arkansas; Bones of Mastodons and Elephants from Washington county, Ark.; Long moss from Louisiana; Canadian rocks from Montreal: Iron ores from New York, and many others.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

TEACHERS.

W. J. GRANNIS, *Principal.*
EDWARD E. WEIR, *Latin and Greek.*

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY—FIRST YEAR.

Tuition, $10.00 *per Term.*

Worcester's Speller,
First Lessons Mental Arithmetic,
Readers No. 1 and 2 (Wilson),
First Lessons Geography.

PRIMARY—SECOND YEAR.

Tuition, $12.00 *per Term.*

Third Reader (Wilson),
Worcester's Speller,
Geography,
Mental Arithmetic,
Penmanship (Spencerian),
Written Arithmetic.

FIRST YEAR—ENGLISH.

Tuition, $15.00 *per Term.*

FIRST TERM.

Fifth Reader (McGuffey),
Geography, (Montieth),
Mental Arithmetic,
Written Arithmetic (Ray),
Penmanship (Spencerian),
Worcester's Speller,

SECOND TERM.

U. S. History,
Written Arithmetic,
Analysis (Greene),
Penmanship (Spencer),
Worcester's Speller,
Geography (Montieth).

SECOND YEAR—CLASSICAL.

Tuition, $18.00 *per Term.*

Latin Grammar (Allen & Greenough)
Ancient Geography (Mitchell)
English Grammar.
Latin Reader (Andrews),
Book-keeping (Mayhew),
Latin Reader (continued),
Greek Grammar (Crosby),
Physiology (Cutter),
Astronomy (Lockyer),
Higher Arithmetic (Davies).

THIRD YEAR.

Tuition, $20.00 *per Term.*

Cæsar,
Greek Lessons (Crosby),
Algebra (Olney),
Physical Geography,
Virgil (Searing),
Xenophon's Anabasis,
Natural Philosophy (Avery),
Algebra (Olney).

Vocal music taught without extra charge.

A contingent fee of $5.00 is charged in the Classical Preparatory, $3.00 in in the English Preparatory, and $2.00 in the Primary.

PRIZE.

The Principal's Prize is awarded to the best declaimer of the Preparatory School.

ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

FACULTY.

NATHAN GREEN, LL.D., *Chancellor.*
A. H. BUCHANAN, *Mathematics.*
W. D. McLAUGHLIN, *Latin and Greek.*
J. I. D. HINDS. *Natural Science and Chemistry.*
E. E. WEIR. *Belles-Lettres, Mental and Moral Science.*

HISTORICAL NOTE.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE was established at Princeton, Kentucky, in 1827. It continued in operation, under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, until 1842. In consequence of a debt which it had incurred, and which was seriously impeding its progress, the General Assembly resolved to withdraw its patronage, and give it to Cumberland University, which was located at Lebanon, Tenn., and was opened in September, 1842. Its Faculty for that year was F. R. Cossitt, D.D., President; Rev. C. G. McPherson, Professor of Mathematics, and Rev. T. C. Anderson (afterwards D.D.), Professor of Languages. Dr. Anderson, however, did not enter upon his duties until September, 1843; and at that time N. Lawrence Lindsley was added to the Faculty. The University was chartered in 1844. The school grew in favor and was unusually prosperous until the war caused it to suspend. After the war this Department was reorganized, with a small force and without funds. It has perseveringly moved forward, overcoming great obstacles, and the Trustees hope soon to have it so well endowed as to place its Faculty at ease. Many illustrious names are found among its alumni. The method of instruction is daily examination, drill, and lecture, all combined, and thus the greatest thoroughness is attained. The course of study is very comprehensive, and the text-books used are of the highest grade.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be prepared for examination in the following text-books and subjects, or their equivalents:

Latin Grammar (Andrews and Stoddard, Harkness, or Allen and Greenough); Cæsar (three books); Greek Grammar (Crosby, Hadley, or Goodwin); Greek Lessons (Crosby); Ancient Geography; Arithmetic; Elementary Algebra; English Grammar; Modern Geography.

Candidates for admission to either of the higher classes must be prepared for examination upon the course of study for all the lower classes.

Students leaving before the end of any term will be required to stand an examination upon the portion of the course which they have missed before they can enter their class again.

DEGREES.

When a student has completed the prescribed course in any of the Schools given below, he will receive a certificate of graduation from the same.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) is conferred upon students who have completed the courses of study in Schools I., II., III., IV., and V.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B.S.) is conferred upon students who complete the same Schools, with the exception of Greek and Integral Calculus.

The degree of Civil Engineer (C.E.) is conferred upon students who complete the course in Schools I., IV., and VI.

The degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) is conferred upon those who complete Post Graduate Course I.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) is conferred upon those who meet the requirements of Post Graduate Course II.

Fee for the Certificate of Graduation	$3 00
Diploma Fee	5 00
Fee for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. each	30 00

COURSES OF STUDY.

I.—SCHOOL OF ENGLISH.

PROF. WEIR.

Time required for completion when prosecuted alone, one year; when prosecuted with reference to B.S. and A.B. degrees, three and four years respectively.

1. English Language and Literature.

   This comprises:

   a English Grammar; Historical and Phonetic Elements in the English Language; Orthographical, Etymological, Syntactical, and Poetic Forms of the English Language.

   b Rhetoric; Lectures on Rhetorical Forms, General Characteristics of Style, and Eloquence; Invention.

   c English Literature, beginning with the formation periods of the English people, language, and literature, and extending to the present time, including American Literature.

2. Logic, Mental and Moral Science.

   This embraces:

   a Logic; Logic of Conception, or the Term; Logic of Judgment, or the Proposition; Logic of Reasoning, or the Syllogism; Logic of Construction, or the System.

   b Lectures on Metaphysics.

   c Christian Ethics, Theoretical and Practical.

   d Evidences of Christianity.

3. History.

   Outlines of Ancient and Modern History. Those wishing to pursue a more extended course in history, and desiring to obtain a certificate of proficiency, will be required to undergo an examination on a course of reading previously assigned.

4. Elocution.

   The course in Elocution will embrace: Vocal Culture, Delivery, Readings and Recitals, and the Art of Extempore Speaking. It can be completed in five months. Those entering this course will be charged a fee of ten dollars.

5. Political Economy and International Law.

Political Economy—Its two leading divisions, Production and Consumption, and its two subordinate divisions, Distribution and Exchange.

Students recite International Law with the Junior Law Class to the Chancellor of the University.

Text-books:

For Freshman Class—Fowler's Grammar, Quackenbos' Rhetoric, and History.

For Sophomore Class—Blair's Rhetoric and Welsh's English Literature, 2 vols.

For Junior Class—Gregory's Ethics, Wayland's Political Economy, and Gregory's Logic.

For Senior Class—Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, and McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.

II.—SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSORS M'LAUGHLIN AND HINDS.

This School embraces the French, German, Spanish, and Italian Languages. Only the French and German are required of candidates for the Academic degrees.

The course will include a thorough drill in the grammars and the reading of classic literature. Particular attention is given to pronunciation, and daily exercise is required in writing, translating, and speaking the languages.

III.—SCHOOL OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

PROF. M'LAUGHLIN.

The time required for the completion of this course, with reference to the B.S. and A.B. degrees, is three and four years respectively. A careful and systematic study of the principles of the languages and of their literature, based mainly on Quintilian's review of the best Latin and Greek writers, is required. The dependence of the English language upon the Latin and Greek will receive constant attention in the class-room. The course of reading is designed to embrace, as far as practicable, the best authors in every department of literature known to the ancients.

1. *Latin.*—Text-books: Virgil's Æneid, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Sallust's Jugurthine War, Horace's Odes, Epodes, and Ars Poetica, and portions of the Satires and Epistles, Livy, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Pliny's Letters, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, and Bojesen's Roman Antiquities.

2. *Greek.*—Text-books: Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, Herodotus, Lysias, Xenophon's Memorabilia, Demosthenes De Corona, Thucydides, Funeral Oration of Pericles, Euripides, Sophocles, and Plato's Phaedo, Goodwin's or Crosby's Greek Grammar and Bojesen's Grecian Antiquities.

3. *Sanskrit.*—Members of the Senior Class desiring to prosecute studies in the direction of Comparative Philology will be carried through an elementary course in Sanskrit.

IV.—SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

PROF. HINDS.

In this School the Sciences are arranged as follows:

1. Chemistry.
2. Mineralogy and Geology.
3. Biology, Zoology, and Botany.

1. *Chemistry.*—The course of instruction includes Descriptive and Experimental Chemistry, Theoretical Chemistry, Stoichiometry, Qualitative, Quantitative, Volumetric and Organic Analysis, and Assaying.

Text-books for the Junior Class: Barker's Inorganic Chemistry and Watts' Organic Chemistry. Analytic Chemistry is optional.

2. *Mineralogy and Geology.*—In this course are taught Crystallography, Descriptive and Determinative Mineralogy, Lithology, Physiographic, Stratigraphic, Dynamic, and Historical Geology, Economic Geology, Paleontology, Cosmogony, and the Relation of Science to Religion.

Text-books used in the Senior Class: Dana's Manual of Mineralogy, Le Conte's Geology, and The Professor's Lecture Notes.

3. *Biology.*—This course embraces General Biology, Descriptive and Systematic Zoology, Comparative Zoology, Human Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Structural, Physiological and Systematic Botany, Analysis and Descriptions of Plants, and Lectures on Cryptogams.

Text-books.—For the Senior Class: Nicholson's Zoology and Cutter's Human Anatomy.

For the Junior Class: Wood's Botanist and Florist, and The Professor's Lecture Notes.

V.—SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROF. BUCHANAN.

The Course of Instruction embraces:

1. Pure Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Astronomy.

FRESHMEN.

Algebra.—Literal Arithmetic: Fractional and Negative Exponents, Fractions, Factoring, Powers and Roots, Calculus of Radicals and Imaginary Quantities.

The Equation: Simple and Quadratic Equations, with short methods of their solution, Proportion, Progression, and Variation.

Geometry.—Plane and solid exercises in Geometric Invention, Application of Algebra to Geometry, and Elementary Modern Geometry.

SOPHOMORES.

Surveying.—Common Land Surveying, Leveling, Topography, Railroad and Mining Surveying, with field practice in each.

Trigonometry.—Plane and Spherical, Angular Analysis, with applications to plane triangles, Napier's and Bowditch's Rules applied to spherical triangles.

General Geometry —Construction of Plane Loci from their equations, Determination of Equations of Plane Loci in rectilinear and polar coördinates, such as the right line, conics, and higher curves.

Differential Calculus.—Algebraic and Transcendental functions, Maxima and Minima, and the Theory of Logarithms.

JUNIORS.

General Geometry.—Tracing, Rectification, and Quadrature of Curves, and Volumes of Solids of Revolution.

Integral Calculus.—Definite Integrals, with a few applications.

Advanced Algebra.—Indeterminate coëfficients, Theory of Equations, Sturn's Theorem, and Horner's Method.

Physics.—Force, Energy, and Motion, Laws of Falling Bodies, Pendulum, Balance, Hydrostatics, Specific Gravity, Barometer and how to use it, and Pumps.

SENIORS.

Physics.—Laws of Heat, Thermometers and how to use them, Hygrometry, Calorimetry, and Thermo-dynamics.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Statical and Dynamical, with their units and laws of action.

Acoustics and Optics.—Theory of Music, Doctrine of Modulations, Optical Instruments, Wave Theory of Light, Interference and Polarization of Light.

Geometry of Three Dimensions.—(Manuscript Notes.)

Astronomy.—Physical, Spherical, and Practical, Theory of Instruments, Methods of Observing and Computing Time, Latitude, Longitude, Eclipses, and Occultations.

Method of Least Squares.—Manuscript Notes.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

desiring to pursue a higher course than the above, may receive assistance in Quaternions (Hardy). Higher Algebra (Salmon), Elliptic Functions (Cayley), and Analytical Mechanics (Peirce or Bartlett).

Text-books and Books of Reference.—Freshmen: Olney's and Wells' Algebras, Chauvenet's and Hill's Geometries.

Sophomores: Davies' and Gillispie's Surveying, Chauvenet's Trigonometry, Olney's General Geometry and Calculus.

Juniors: Olney's Calculus, Price's Calculus, Gage's and Deschanels's Physics, Thomson and Tate's Natural Philosophy.

Seniors: Deschanel, Airy, Parkinson, Bartlett, Chauvenet, and Newcomb's Astronomy, Newcomb's Eclipses, Salmon's Geometry, three dimensions, Merriman's Least Squares.

VI.—SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

PROF. BUCHANAN.

The Course of Instruction embraces:

1. Civil Engineering.
2. Mining Engineering.
3. Architecture and Design.
4. Geodesy and Topography.

FRESHMEN.

Algebra and Geometry.—Same as in School of Mathematics.

Descriptive Geometry.—Stereoscopic Views of the Solutions of the Principle Problems. Construction in India Ink of all Problems, Isometric Projections and Plane Projection Drawings.

Shades, Shadows, and Perspective.—Problems Constructed in India Ink.

Road Engineering.—From Reconnaissance to Construction.

JUNIORS.

Surveying and Trigonometry.—Same as in School of Mathematics, Field Practice in Compass and Transit Surveying and Leveling.

Railroad Alignment.—Every problem performed in the Field, Setting out Work, Computations of Earthwork, and Drawing Plans and Profiles.

Drawing.—Map and Topographical, with contours and hachures, Ornamentation and Lettering. (Sample Topography from U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Report.)

General Geometry, Calculus, and Advanced Algebra.—Same as in the School of Mathematics.

Mechanics of Engineering.—Construction of Machines and Machine Drawing, Slide Valve and Link Motion, Air, Water, and Steam Motors.

SENIORS.

Physics and Astronomy.—Same as in the School of Mathematics.

Civil Engineering.—Materials and Structures, Theory of Strains, Stability and Strength of Wood and Iron Girders, Bridges, Roofs, and Arches, Masonry, Retaining Walls, Foundations, Tunnels, etc.

Analytical and Graphical Methods of Deducing Stresses.

Stereotomy.—Carpentry and Stonecutting.

Geodesy.—Figure Adjustment of Geodetic Surveys, and Computations for Latitude, Longitude, Altitude, and Azimuth of Triangulation points and lines.

Text-books and Books of Reference, in addition to those embraced in the School of Mathematics.—Church's Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, Watson's Descriptive Geometry, Jopling's Isometric Perspective, Gillespie and Vose on Road Engineering, Wheeler's Civil Engineering, Warren's Drawing, Skunk's Field Engineering, Weisbach's Mechanics of Engineering, Rankin's Civil Engineering, Auchincloss' Link and Valve Motion, Stoney on Theory of Strains, Merrill's Iron Truss Bridges, Clarke's Geodesy, Merriman's Least Squares, and Professional Papers of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports.

The method of conducting recitations in the School of Mathematics and Engineering allows each student to present freely his difficulties and queries on obscure points in his lesson. After these have been answered and disposed of the Class is examined upon the entire lesson-text, thus combining the lecturing and questioning methods of teaching.

GEODETIC SURVEY OF TENNESSEE.

Prof. Buchanan is in charge of the Geodetic Survey of Tennessee, under the direction of the United States Coast Survey, and spends the time not required for his college duties in this work. The instruments are furnished to him by the Government, and are the best to be had, and the work done is the most accurate possible. Through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Prof. Buchanan is permitted to use these instruments in his class instruction. Thus unusual facilities are afforded students in this line for observing the practical operations of Astronomy and Geodesy.

The Tennessee Base Line, from which the triangulation of the State is to be made, is situated in Lebanon. Prof. Buchanan measured it during the summer of 1877, determined its Azimuth and the latitude of North Base in 1878, and is now proceeding with the Primary Triangulation.

VII.--NORMAL SCHOOL.

PROF. GRANNIS.

First Term.—Orthography, Normal Chart, Town's Analysis of Derivative Words, Reading and Elocution, Writing, Geography, with Map Drawing, English Grammar with Composition, History of the United States, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic.

Second Term.—Olney, Ray, and Milne's Arithmetic, Dalton's Physiology, Greene's Analysis, Olney's Elements of Algebra, and Pages's Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Also such other studies as are required to be taught in the Schools of the State. Lessons in Vocal Music given to all.

The above will constitute the course for the first year. Those who complete it in a satisfactory manner will receive a certificate to that effect.

Particular attention will be given to the methods of teaching. Each pupil will be required to take charge of classes and conduct the recitations under the eye of the Principal, and thus combine Practice and Theory.

A higher course will be arranged for those who desire it.

POST GRADUATE COURSES.

I.—MASTER OF ARTS—A.M.

Mental Philosophy—Hamilton, Kant, Reid, Porter, Aristotle.

Logic—Hamilton, Aristotle.

Ethics—The Bible, Seneca, Jouffroy.

Evidences of Christianity—Lardner, Chalmers, Butler.

Two of the authors on each of the above subjects required.

Mathematics—Descriptive Geometry, Howison's Analytic Geometry. Calculus (Diff. Int. and variations), Analytic Mechanics (Peirce or Bartlett), Astronomy (Chauvenet, Newcomb).

Natural Science—Proficiency in any branch.

Classics—Eclogues, Georgics, Ars Poetica, Oration of Milo, Isocrates, Livy, Philology, or one modern language mastered.

Graduates of this or any other reputable University or College in any one of the three courses—Classical, Scientific, or Civil Engineering—who shall have pursued the above course systematically for two years, or who have pursued liberal or professional studies regularly for three years, as students of law, theology, or medicine, or who have devoted themselves for that length of time to scientific or literary pursuits, as editors, authors, or teachers of the higher branches of learning, will be received as candidates for this degree.

Candidates must sustain written examinations upon the studies required, and submit theses upon such subjects as the Faculty may select, before they will be advanced to the degree of Master of Arts.

II.—DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—PH.D.

The candidate for this degree must be a graduate of some institution of learning, or must have received a degree in some of the learned professions. In addition to this, he will be required to pursue thoroughly one of the courses given below, to satisfy the Faculty on examination that he has made special proficiency therein, and to present an approved dissertation showing original research. A good knowledge of Greek, Latin, German, and French will be required in all cases, unless, for satisfactory reasons, the candidate be excused by the Faculty.

1. *Letters.*—English, Latin, Greek, German, and French languages—their philological relations to one another and to the Indo-European family in general; Metaphysics, with its general history; Scottish Philosophy; Ethics; Politics, including Theory of Gov-

ernment, Constitutional Law, Principles of Law, and International Law.

2. *Physics.*—Mechanics, Analytic and Synthetic; Quaternions (Hardy); Geometry, Descriptive and Analytic; Calculus; Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; Mechanical Drawing; Surveying, with use of instruments, Astronomy, Theoretical and Practical, with use of instruments; Geodesy; Meteorology; Sound; Heat; Light; Electricity.

3. *Chemistry.*—Chemistry, Inorganic, Organic, Physiological, and Agricultural; Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis; Blowpipe Analysis; Metallurgy; Assaying; Chemical Technology; Spectroscopy; Drawing.

4. *Natural History and Botany.*—Biology; Zoölogy, recent and fossil; Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology; Histology; Embryology; Botany, recent and fossil; Microscopy; Microscopic Animals and Plants; Physiology.

5. *Geology and Mineralogy.*—Geology, Lithological, Cosmical, Physiographic, Historic, and Dynamic; Economic Geology; Palæontology. Mineralogy, Crystallography; Chemistry of Minerals; Blowpipe Analysis of Minerals; Metallurgy; Drawing and Sketching.

The fee for the degree of A.M. and Ph.D., each, is $30.00.

EXPENSES FOR SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

Classical and Scientific, Freshman and Sophomore	$20 00
Classical and Scientific, Junior and Senior	25 00
Engineering, Freshman and Sophomore	35 00
Engineering, Junior and Senior	40 00
Normal School	20 00
Elocution	10 00
Practical Astronomy and Higher Surveying, each	50 00
Analytic Chemistry	50 00
Contingent fee for all students	5 00
Laboratory fee for Junior and Senior	2 00
Boarding with private families ($3.50 per week)	70 00
Boarding in clubs, about	40 00

It is thus seen that the total necessary expenses of Academic students, exclusive of books, clothing, and washing, need not exceed $100 per term of twenty weeks, and may be reduced to $70 if the student boards in a club.

Students entering within three weeks of the opening are charged for the full term.

Candidates for the ministry are exempt from tuition, but are required to pay all other fees. If they shall ever voluntarily abandon the ministry, or shall not connect themselves with some department of Church work, they will be required to remit to the Treasurer the full amount of tuition fees, according to the regular charges.

During the past year a commodious room has been fitted up to receive the University Cabinet of Fossils and Minerals. Improvements have also been made in the Chemical Laboratory, and much better facilities are now afforded to the student of the Sciences than heretofore.

LAW SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

PROFESSORS.

NATHAN GREEN.
ANDREW B. MARTIN.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

THIS Department of the University was created on the 9th day of January, 1847; or, to be more accurate, on that day the Board of Trustees took the first step, by resolution, looking to the establishment of a Law School. At various subsequent sittings of the Board the plan of organization was perfected, and in the month of October, 1847, the first term opened, with one Professor and seven students present. The present Chancellor was one of the seven students. Judge Abraham Caruthers was the Professor. He resigned his seat upon the bench of the State to accept the position of first teacher of law in this school. His name has passed into history as one of the ablest Judges who ever presided in the courts of the State. His opening address attracted wide attention, being copied and commented upon in many of the legal publications throughout the country. He assailed and utterly discarded the old system of lectures adopted in professional schools, and insisted that the science of law should be taught like any other science—like mathematics, like chemistry.

The school was at once a success. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, there were one hundred and eighty law students in attendance. Judge N. Green, father of the present Chancellor of the University, and then one of the Supreme Judges of the State, was called to assist Judge Caruthers in the conduct of the school in 1852. He resigned his position on the bench to do so. Shortly thereafter, N. Green, Jr., the present Chancellor, was elected a Professor, the prosperity of the school requiring the services of

three instructors. These three gentlemen continued as the Faculty of this department until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861. Judge Abraham Caruthers died during the war. Judge N. Green, Sr., survived the war, and assisted his son (N. Green, Jr.) in the revival of the school; but died, at an advanced age and full of honors, in 1866. He was succeeded that year by Hon. Henry Cooper, and two years thereafter, Judge Cooper having resigned, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, who was for many years on the Supreme bench of the State, was elected to fill the vacancy. He resigned in 1881, and died in October, 1882. In 1878 it became necessary to select a third Professor, and Andrew B. Martin was duly elected to that position.

The success of this school, from its origin to the present, has been unparalleled by any other similar institution. Fully *two thousand* young men have here received instruction in the law, and of this number there are preserved and published in the last catalogue the names of more than *one thousand* who have graduated from its walls. They are scattered throughout the entire country, at the bar and on the bench. They are present in both houses of the United States Congress, and wherever they may be found it may be said the systematic training received here and exhibited in successful careers is giving prestige to their *alma mater*.

NEW BUILDING.

A new and superb building, Caruthers Hall, has recently been completed. It has been named in honor of Judge Robert L. Caruthers, on whose ground, and by whose munificence, in great part, the building was erected. Others contributed nobly, but he more than any. In this elegant structure the Law School will hereafter be conducted.

COURSE OF STUDY.

This has been selected with care from the best works of the best American authors. It begins with the mere rudiments, and extends to every department of Law and Equity which may be of any practical benefit in this country, and is designed to prepare the student for an immediate entrance into the active duties of his profession.

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASS.

History of a Law Suit, by Judge Abraham Caruthers, who wrote the book expressly for this School; Kent's Commentaries, Vols I., II., and III.; Field on Corporations, which has been added to the course since the last Catalogue; Greenleaf's Evidence; Stephen's Pleading.

FOR THE SENIOR CLASS.

Kent's Commentaries, Vol. IV.; Barton's Suit in Equity; Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Parsons on Contracts, and Bishop's Criminal Law.

This course may be completed in ten months. Students entering either the Junior or Senior Class may begin in September or January. As only ten months are required, students will be expected to enter promptly at the beginning of each term.

Those who read the Junior course privately, and apply for admission to the Senior Class with a view to graduation, will be subjected to a rigid examination. If it is approved by the Faculty, the candidates will take their places in the Senior Class on the same footing as other members. It is most earnestly urged, however, upon all who possibly can, that they enter the Junior Class. Failing to do so, they miss much of the practice and drilling in elements and in forms taught in that class every term. A license to practice and a diploma will be given to all who are graduated.

No previous reading of law or any special literary qualifications will be required to enter the School. The common law applicable in all the States, is taught *though not by lectures.* The law is in the text-books. The Professor can no more make law than the student himself. It is better, therefore, that the student be required to learn a portion of the text, and be subjected to an examination in the presence of his class each day. It is the business of the Professor to conduct this examination, and explain difficult passages when necessary.

Regular lectures on the law are not delivered, as they would only divert the minds of the students from their daily work. Every subject upon which a lecture could be given has been exhausted by the ablest Professors, and printed in books after the most careful revision by the authors. We would regard it as an imposition on students, and as presumptuous on our part, to pretend that we could improve upon Kent, Story, Greenleaf, Parsons, and others, who have given to the public, in printed form, and acceptable to all, lectures on every branch of the law. We, therefore,

think it better for the student to occupy his time in learning, with our assistance, what others have written, than in learning from anything we could write. If our mode of teaching is more difficult for us, it is much more profitable to the student.

Moot courts constitute an important feature. Every student is required to bring suits in the forms adapted to all our courts. Professors act as judges, and students act by turns as jurors, clerk, and sheriff.

There are two sessions of five months each. The first term for the year 1883–4 begins first Monday in September, 1883, and ends January 18, 1884. Second term begins January 23, 1884, and ends June 6, 1884.

Books for the Junior Class may be bought in Lebanon for $40, and those for the Senior Class for $45, which is much less than publisher's prices. If the student should prefer not to purchase the books, either course can be rented from booksellers in Lebanon for $12.50, to be paid in cash at the beginning of the term.

It must be remembered that the books used in this School are the regular text-books of the profession, and will always be needed in practice and when once bought will last a life-time.

EXPENSES REDUCED.

Tuition fee for term of five months (in advance)	$50 00
Contingent fee (in advance)	5 00
Boarding in families, per week	$3 00 to 4 00
Boarding in clubs, per month	8 00
Books of Junior Class	40 00
Books of Senior Class	45 00
Washing and lights, per session	$8 00 to 10 00
Diploma fee (for Seniors)	5 00

All graduates are invited to remain another year to review free of charge.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

Graduates of this or any other Law School, having a regular course equivalent to that taught here, may enter as candidates for the degree of Master of Laws.

The following works will be used: Washburne on Real Property, Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, Jarmon on Wills, May on Insurance, and some work on the Jurisdiction and Practice of Federal Courts which has not yet been selected.

This course consists of nine volumes, which contain, in the aggregate, about six thousand pages.

It may be accomplished in one term of five months. Students may enter at the beginning of the Fall or Spring term.

Students in the Post Graduate Course will have all the advantages of Moot Courts, drillings, etc., that others have, and be subject to the same laws of the University.

It is thought that many of our own and the graduates of other Law Schools have the time and the means necessary to accomplish this course, and the Faculty feel sure that it would greatly strengthen them in a knowledge of the law if they could be induced to take it.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

A contingent fee of $5 and tuition fee of $50 is required to be paid in advance. Diploma fee, $5.

Next term begins September 3, 1883.

No intoxicating liquors can be sold in the town of Lebanon, or in the county in which it is located.

For a list of graduates from this department for the year ending June, 1883, see page 11.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1853.

FACULTY.

NATHAN GREEN, LL.D., *Chancellor.*
S. G. BURNEY, D.D., *Systematic Theology.*
J. D. KIRKPATRICK, *Church History.*
R. V. FOSTER, *Hebrew, Greek, and Biblical Theology.*

LECTURERS.

A. J. BAIRD, D.D., *Pastoral Work.*
C. H. BELL, D.D., *Missions.*

HISTORICAL NOTE.

THE Theological School of the University was founded in 1853. During the first twenty-five years of its existence, Dr. Beard was the principal, and during much of the time the only instructor. He did a good work for the Church—a work which cannot be valued too highly. Hundreds of young men preparing for the ministry received their education, in part or entirely, from him. In 1877 the School was reorganized. The Faculty was increased by the addition of two regular Professors and two Lecturers. The course of study was at the same time extended, so as to include two years instead of one, as heretofore. In 1881 Dr. Beard died. Dr. Burney was then transferred to the Chair of Systematic Theology. Prof. Kirkpatrick was called to give instructions in the branches heretofore in the hands of Dr. Burney. The number of students in the School has been steadily increasing since its reorganization six years ago, and we are encouraged to believe that there is a useful and bright future before it.

COURSE OF STUDY.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Hebrew Grammar, Exercises in Reading and Translating, Old Testament History, Systematic Theology, Biblical Geography and Antiquities, Canonics, Inspiration of the Bible, Historic Origin of the Bible.

Second Term.—Hebrew Grammar and Scriptures, Special Introduction to the Pentateuch and Historical Books, Greek Gospels, Special Introduction to the Gospels, New Testament History, Natural Theology, Systematic Theology, Psychology, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, International Law and Constitution of the United States.*

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Hebrew Grammar, Hebrew Poetry, Messianic Hebrew, begun, Old Testament Theology, Special Introduction to the Prophets, The Pauline Epistles, History and Principles of Interpretation, Christian Antiquities and Church History, Practical Theology.

Second Term.—Hebrew Grammar, Messianic Hebrew and Special Introduction to the Prophets, continued, Greek Epistles and Special Introduction to the Epistles, continued, History of Christian Doctrines and Creeds New Testament Theology, Church History, Greenleaf on Evidence.*

Dr. Burney will also deliver lectures to the classes on Confession of Faith and Church polity.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The following more explicit statements will convey a clearer idea as to what is actually taught in the Theological School:

I.—EXEGETICAL THEOLOGY.

Under this head the origin, authorship, language, history, character, exposition, and doctrines of the sacred Scriptures are studied. It includes (1) General and Special Introduction, under which are placed Sacred Philology, Isagogics, Canonics, Sacred Criticism, and Hermeneutics. (2) Practical exercises in Exegesis,

* Recited with the Junior Law Class to Chancellor Green.

founded on the rules and principles established by Hermeneutics. In these exercises the student is required to study the grammatical, logical, rhetorical, and historical peculiarities of the passages assigned, and to observe in every case, so far as practicable, the rule that Scripture is the best interpreter of Scripture. (3) Biblical Theology, or the doctrines of the Old and the New Testaments, studied according to their progressive development, and the various forms under which they appear. It includes Messianic Prophecy, or Christ in the Old Testament—both in its narrow and broader senses.

II.—HISTORICAL THEOLOGY.

Under this head are included (1) Biblical Antiquities, or the study of the various customs, manners, social and political institutions, etc., of the ancient Bible nations. This is essential to a thorough and intelligent understanding of many parts of the Scriptures. (2) Christian Antiquities, or the domestic, social, and civil life, etc., of the early Christians. (3) History of Christian Doctrine. (4) Church History.

III.—SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

This branch of Theological science, as taught here, occupies itself with the investigation and systematic development of Christian doctrines, some of which are peculiar to Cumberland Presbyterians, others being confessed by the Christian world as a whole. They are presented, for the most part, didactically and polemically, the historical discussion of them being referred to the department of Historical Theology. The plan pursued is substantially that given in Dr. Beard's published lectures. The logical basis of Systematic Theology is laid by the instruction given in Exegetical Theology; though this must necessarily, to a certain extent, be anticipated, and the two be pursued simultaneously.

IV.—PRACTICAL THEOLOGY,

Or, (1) The ground, origin, extent, aim, and nature of the various offices of the Church, especially of the Ministry of the Gospel. (2) The nature, character, material, form, and delivery of the sermon. (3) Sacred worship, or the principles regulating the public service of the congregation. (4) The pastor in relation to his flock and to the world. (5) Christian Missions. (6) Apologetics and Christian Ethics.

TEXT-BOOKS AND REFERENCES.

The student may furnish himself, here or elsewhere, with Green's Hebrew Grammars, Hebrew Bible and Lexicon, Greek New Testament, Lexicon, and Winer's Grammar, Kurtz's Sacred History, Rawlinson's Origin of Nations, Beard's Systematic Theology, Gaussen's Origin and Inspiration of the Bible, and Burrow's Geography and Antiquities of the Bible. Others will be needed from time to time. The student will, during the progress of the course, be referred to the literature of the various subjects treated. The Library contains about 8,000 volumes, and the student will be expected to consult those bearing upon the topics which he may have in hand.

EXPENSES.

Board, per term, in club, including everything, about. . .	$60 00
Contingent fee (payable at the beginning of the term) . .	5 00
Matriculation fee (payable at the opening of the term) . .	5 00
Books, per term, about	16 00
Total	$86 00

The matriculation fee is not paid by candidates for the ministry in the Academic classes.

The fare in the club is good, and the management neat and orderly. No student can reasonably object to either.

Board in private families, $3.50 a week, including meals, room, and fuel.

Hereafter all students who room in Divinity Hall will be required to board in the club, and but one club will be allowed in the building.

ADDRESS

UPON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

JUDGE ROBERT L. CARUTHERS,

BY

ANDREW B. MARTIN, ESQ.,

Professor of Law in Cumberland University and President of the Board of Trustees.

[NOTE.—The following Address was prepared and delivered by Mr. Martin at the request of the Trustees and Faculty of the University. It was delivered Wednesday evening, June 6, 1883, and constituted the closing exercises of Alumni day. Mr. Martin was for many years intimately associated with Judge Caruthers, and, as Executor of his last will, had access to many facts connected with his history not generally known to the public. He has also succeeded Judge Caruthers as President of the Board of Trustees, and as Professor of Law in the University, having been called to the duties of the latter position some years before the death of Judge Caruthers. It is, therefore, proper that this last public testimonial from the University in honor of Judge Caruthers should emanate from him. The close relations which Judge Caruthers sustained for so many years to the University is a sufficient reason for inserting the Address in the annual catalogue.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

"There is a river in the ocean." The commerce of all nations is drifted by its current, The seamen of every land have beheld it, and marked its courses and felt its presence as they steamed athwart its bosom. They know not its source, but moving on forever, they know some unseen force bears the South Sea waters, until they have received in their warm embrace the icebergs of the frozen North. Aggregated life is a sea, and in it are the innumerable streams of individual existence—pushing out from the shore, lost soon, it may be, to man's eyes, but seen always of God.

The confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers furnishes an apt illustration. The clear waters of the latter thrust themselves far across the Mis-

sissippi, as if to dispute the right of way; but the struggle is soon over, and a few miles down the stream the weaker is lost in the stronger, and the turbid waves of the "Father of Waters" stretch again from shore to shore.

The rivers of individual life that are projected into this human sea are not all Gulf Streams. Some are very feeble—so attenuated that their presence displaces nothing, and their absence is unnoticed. Others are by comparision stronger, others yet are stronger still, but seem to find their level, and are moved only by the *vis a tergo* of wind currents. Such lives are lost to the world because unfelt and unseen by it. The summer clouds gather no moisture from them to be returned again in showers upon the thirsty earth. Thrust aside by stronger forces, they are left to stagnate in marshlands, or perish miserably in quagmires. But some are marked in their outlines, and are pushed far out into the sea, Gulf Streams, seen of men and felt by the world; and it is such a life as this I am now called to contemplate. In the dim light of its early morning I shall attempt to unfold the mysteries of its power, in its noon-day measure, if I can, its strength, and in the softened light of its sunset say something of its fruitage, and from the whole evolve practical suggestions which, I trust, shall be of some benefit to the generation that is now taking its place on the stage of human action.

The life of a good man is a perpetual blessing. That the evil only lives after us is cynical and untrue. If all the virtues of the dead were forgotten there would be infinitely diminished progress—almost retrogression—in man's moral and intellectual development. The history of the race would present a gloomy spectacle, from the perusal of which we would turn with horror, if we were permitted there to contemplate only man's deformity and sin. But fortunately all its pages are illuminated with the virtuous actions of the illustrious dead. We could not, if we would, extinguish these illuminations. They are beacon lights that flame out over the sea of human life, darkened and tossed with human passions. They mark the upward progress of the race. They nerve our arms and inspire our hopes. It is profitable, then, to the living to contemplate the beginning and the end, and the achievements of a good man's life.

The birth-place of Judge Caruthers is within twenty miles of where I now stand. It was an humble home, in what was then a new country. Far removed from the noise of a busy world, the virgin forests spreading out umbrageous limb and leaf, the undulating valleys rich in verdure, the hills unshorn of their wood breaking in all directions suddenly against the horizon, the old spring whose fountain has never dried, and the babbling stream beside it, whose waters still laugh in the sunlight, the roof that sheltered his infancy, and the stout walls hewn from the neighboring forest, the old stone chimney unshaken by the winter blast, sending its curling smoke up to heaven, and the capacious hearth-stone, around which the family gathered at nightfall, and where Robert, the child, learned first the story of a dead mother's love; here, and so surrounded, began a young life that went on and on, against the winds that blow into our faces, until four-score years and more marked its end.

The death of his mother at the early age of two years deprived him of the incalculable benefits of her watchful care. I say incalculable, for I suppose it to be impossible to tell the extent of a mother's influence in the early years of life, in shaping character, and in moulding the child for the destiny which awaits it. I know this, that few of the great men of the world have failed to ascribe to a mother's training much of their success in life, and I fail to recall any who have gone astray that have laid the fault at a mother's door. This blessing, whatever of blessing there may be in it, was, in the providence of God, withdrawn from the life of Judge Caruthers before he was old enough to receive its lesson. At the age of ten years his father was stricken with partial paralysis, rendering him a helpless invalid until his death, which occurred three years thereafter. To intensify this wretched condition of early orphanage, we must remember that it was

seventy years ago when this misfortune befel him. He was then just past his twelfth year; he was without money, without an education, and in the midst of a new country affording but few educational advantages, and following quickly the loss of his father, that utmost calamity that can befall the young, he was homeless. A home even in this life is greatly to be desired. It is beautifully defined in the Roman law as the place where one "hath established his hearth and the sum of his possession, whence he will not depart, whence, if he hath departed, he seems to be a wanderer." If we go round the world, home will be the place of most sorrowful parting, and of most joyful welcome. It is the base line from which all measurements are taken. Measure the distance back to your home, and you will know how much deeper you have gone into sin, or how much nearer heaven. I cannot calculate the blessings of home, and I suppose none but those who have never known its blessings can tell the extent of danger, or the depth of loneliness, that is in the word homeless.

Let me repeat, Judge Caruthers, at the age of twelve years, was without a father, without a mother, without education or money to obtain it, and without a home.

Envy is one of the strongest and most constant passions of the human heart. Thanksgiving is the sudden and not oft-recurring frenzy of our better natures. A fair exemplification of the truth is the habit of human minds to lament the "bad luck" that makes their condition or station in life less advantageous than that of others, with now and then, at long intervals, a spasm of thanksgiving that it is as good as it is, and not so bad as that of some. I call now for a response from your better natures. How far are you, my young friends, in temporal blessings, beyond the beginning point in the life of Judge Caruthers? You have sat at the feet of mothers, the greatest of all teachers. The inspiration of her love moves you this day to action. You have promised her a manhood that shall honor her name, and her loving eyes count your blows for destiny. Your father's council and example guide you, and his purse sustains you. You have received all needful instruction, or the facilities are at hand for obtaining it. You have a home and a home circle, whence issues a cord that is fastened to your heart, and more than this, you live in the close of the nineteenth century, and not in its beginning.

Now where are our better natures, and where the frenzy of thanksgiving? Shall we not thank God that these things are as they are? But let me not mislead you. The mere possession of all these things will not make life. There may be some who hear me that have not these blessings. To such I say, Be of good cheer, these things are not the fountain of life, the stream will flow without them. The life we are called this day to contemplate sprang not from such conditions, and yet it flowed from a fountain that knew no wasting. I say that neither father, nor mother, nor the means for education, nor a home make life, nor will the absence of all these necessarily unmake it. They are valuable aids to the achievements of useful lives, or may be made such, and the want of them may become an obstruction, but it should never bring despair. What then is the source of life here? Where are its powers hidden? If the fountain is not in a mother's love, nor in a father's purse, nor in college halls, nor in a home, then where may it be found?

The life of which I speak is not this mere animal organism, animate with existence, nor the soul that is within it; these are the gifts of God, and of these I am not speaking. God made man, it is true, but he is not always making him. He finished him on the sixth day of Creation, and he has taken nothing from him, nor added anything to him since. There is a sense in which God withdraws his hand from man, and lets him alone, and then he stands or falls, and whether standing or falling he makes impressions in the sands of time that point his destiny. This is the life of which I speak. Whence comes its power?

In 1816, just sixty-seven years ago, Judge Caruthers made this remark-

able record." "My homeless condition compels me to wander from house to house. I have fallen into bad company, in whose eyes the holy Sabbath is void of sanctity, morality, has no beauty, and virtue has lost all her charms. From this point my way must lie in another direction. Bread and raiment, a home and honor, and a better life I will have." This is not his exact language, but it is the exact substance of the record penned with his own hand.

The word "will," in the sense here used, denotes a fixed purpose or determination. Within the forces of this little word lie all the powers of that kind of life which I am now considering. At this fountain Judge Caruthers caught all his inspiration, and all the philosophy of his life becomes at once simple deduction from this "will," the cause, to his grand achievements, its effects.

The many calamities which had overtaken his young life, culminating in his father's death and his homeless condition, were a thick cloud about him, suddenly shutting out the sun as the darkness envelopes the traveller when the train goes thundering into the tunnel, and there in the tunnel the devil, in the shape of bad companions, touched his elbow. What an extremity in life was this. How near the edge of despair. There was no home from whence he had departed tugging at his heart, no mother's love called him. No father's council guided him. He was alone, and he must stand or fall. "I will" came to the rescue, and, quick as lightning flash, the train swept from the tunnel, and heaven's light beamed upon his face.

Almost everything that man achieves in this life is the result of predetermination—that is, we first "will" to do the thing, and then do it. There are certain involuntary actions, and again, there are unlooked-for results, flowing from acts designed; but in the first, man is not held accountable, and in the latter, he deserves no praise. These belong to the chapter of accidents, and are not intended to be included in the general rule that declares "will" the predicate of human action. With involuntary motion or chance results I have nothing to do, and I trust none who hear me expect to live by accident, or to stake life and character upon a game of chance. The day in which we live, indeed all days in the history of the race, have demanded action, and action which flows from a fixed purpose. I desire, if I can, to impress upon the young that utmost importance which should be attached to the will forces. What man has achieved without them is not worth mentioning; what they have enabled him to do we behold upon every hand in the light of the nineteenth century.

I must not be understood as intimating that, whatever a man "wills" to do, that he will do. Not at all. Man's will force is not only finite, but it is very fallible. Our experience and observation have given us enough of demonstration on this point. But if whatever we are to do must be the result of previously formed design, what will we accomplish if we do not predetermine? If Judge Caruthers in the tunnel of his life had not "willed," the train would have gone on in darkness, and he would sleep to-day in an unmarked and inglorious grave.

We underrate the extent of power that is in the will, and at the same time rob it of the glory of its achievements. Take the finished life of Judge Caruthers for illustration. He rose to distinction, and became a great man. It is a common thing to say this was so because he was wonderfully endowed, and all his strength lay in the consciousness of these gifts, and from this it is reasoned that he was great because of his endowments. This is heresy, and is directly at war with the truth that I am attempting to impress upon you. How do you know he was wonderfully endowed? You have no right even to think so, except you reason backward from the achievements of his life. If I am to credit tradition, aided by an occasional glimpse of his character in boyhood, which I have found among his papers, Judge Caruthers was a most unpromising lad. He had no streak of genius, no premonitions of what was coming. A lean country boy of instable health, illy clad in homespun, deprived even of contact with cultivated society, or men of letters,

from which he could receive the merest suggestions for improvement of mind or morals, or spur to his intent. He knew nothing about endowments. He had no consciousness upon the subject. But he had *will force*, and he applied it. He said, I *will* have a better life, and to attain it he went to work in a tobacco patch for six dollars a month, and this is not the kind of field in which genius scintillates, and overshadowing consciousness of great endowments oppress us.

But admit that he did have the consciousness of great endowments, what had that to do with his determination to achieve a great life?

There are men still alive in the world who bury their talents, and never make them yield other talents, and I have seen men wonderfully endowed lying in the gutter, or begging at the door, miserable vagabonds. Why did not their great endowments make their lives great. Upon the other hand I have seen men laboring under great natural embarrassments, but instinct with will force take the single talent that God gave them, and not only multiply it, but put the world in a stir. All this but demonstrates the power that lies in the will, and that great endowments are not the mainspring to human action. I do not deny the fact that men by nature are of different magnitudes, but I am insisting that no matter what your magnitude may be, you will be nothing without will force.

The locomotive does not move because it is strong; the steam moves it. It might contemplate with satisfaction its symmetry, its great wheels, its length and breadth, but it would stand still forever unless steam is applied, and then it will move, whether it be strong or weak. This beautiful engine, our human body, we do contemplate it with great complacency, with all its wonderful organism of flesh and blood, bone and brain, but on the track of human life it will never pull the train out of the tunnel until steam, the will, is applied.

My friend, if you are bending under the weight of conscious endowment, and imagine this alone will bring the world to your feet, you had better get into somebody's cornfield or tobacco patch and work that feeling off, for you are mistaken.

There are two classes of young men whose lives are utter failures: The first, those who think they have no capacity for anything, and hence stand still; The second, those who think nature has given them all they need, and hence they stand still—steam is needed in both cases to make both lives useful.

All human life may be said to begin in the center of a line that descends with such precipitancy that a life setting out from such a point will ascend or descend in the ratio of near one-half the distance traveled. This is a frightful point at which to begin life, and yet it is about where we do begin it. It is plain to be seen there can be no way stations on such a line as this The train that moves up grade is sanding the rails, and pulling with a full head of steam. Stopping would be a wasteful loss of energy, and it may be of distance. The train that goes in the opposite direction moves with such velocity that many times it cannot stop if desired. But there is a resting-place at either end of this long line; the one at the bottom of the hill, under the shadow of an eternal night; the other at the top of the hill, in the blaze of an eternal sunlight. It depends entirely upon the course you take whether or not you need steam. If you take the down grade steam is not needed. Take off the brakes and you move. No preparation for this journey need to be made, no supplies need be gathered. It is a through line, broad guage, unbroken connection, and the speed terrible as the wind. You will see the hills fade out of sight far above you without a pang, for ambition will be dead, hope fled, honor drowned. With song, and dance, and wine, and drunken brawl, on, on, with ever increasing speed, you will go, until, from the night about you, you shall see at noonday the stars come out in the heavens, and the end will be God's eternal condemnation of a debauched soul.

Are you on the down grade, young man? If you are, put on the brakes,

and by the might of all the power that is in you, go the other way. Judge Caruthers went the other way. He was going the other way when as a day laborer he went to work in Solomon Debow's tobacco patch. He was going the other way when at the end of the first day of honest toil he sought refreshment for the next in sound and sober sleep. The dawn of another sun marked another day's journey, and so each rising and setting sun found him still higher and higher, in search of a better life.

The word man in one sense signifies a grown-up male, as distinguished from a woman or a boy. This class of men have good digestion, and that is the only excellence they possess. They eat, sleep, and die, and when they are gone the only lament we hear is, They ate more than they earned. They do not deserve further mention upon this occasion, and I shall not disturb their rest nor wear your patience by other reference. There is a better sense in which the word man is used, and to this class I trust we all belong. But we must not vaunt ourselves too much. The undeserving wretches, of whom patience will not allow further mention, are yet our brothers in the flesh. There are few of us, perhaps none at all, who do not love ease, cessation from toil, rest, the same as our unworthy brothers, and unless there be an ever present spur to our intent, we will be no better than they. I think none of us naturally go up hill, and yet a better life lies in that direction. We all need incentives to action, and this is quite distinct from the will. When the mother gives the first lesson in walking to her little babe, she does not try to make it walk away from her, but leaving the child alone, with the hands extended at a distance, she invites it to come to her. This is the philosophy of the nursery, and of life out of the nursery also. Love for the mother determines the child's action. Man seeks the acquisition of those things which he wants. If his imagination is never excited, if he is without ambition, if he wants nothing, there is nothing to induce action, and hence he stands still. Still it is true that the intensest desire is as nothing without the will to achieve. To lie on your back and sing, "I want to be an angel," will never make you one. Yet desire, or something else as an incentive, is essential, and must precede all effective "willing."

Now, young gentlemen, do you want anything? Your resolutions will be defective until you have answered this question. Do you want the prizes of this life? Do you want a better life here? What can I say that shall stimulate your desire? I can tell you that life is never so good here that it cannot be made better, and yet the object of life should be to attain its best ends. However valiant the fight, there is ungathered fruit just ahead of us, and this is some encouragement to make the fight still more valiant. I need not stop to paint in strong colors, or to arrange in attractive form, the rewards that await energetic and noble lives. The illustration which we have in the life of Judge Caruthers excels in vividness and attractiveness the skill of any artist, and should and will incite to heroic effort, to true manhood, wherever its lesson is known.

The difficulties, however, which lie in the way of successful life must not be overlooked. When the race is run successfully, and in the compass of an arena, we behold the spectacle of its wonderful achievements, we are filled with enthusiasm. The vast auditorium resounds with applause. Our own voices swell the loud huzza, and we feel as if nothing could repress the ardor of our souls. I felt the thrill of martial glory inspired by shrieking fife and rattling drum on the streets of a quiet village far removed from the seat of war. I felt it again in the shock of battle. The sensations were quite different. The expectation of difficulties admonishes you to prepare for them. The victory will not be won on a single field. The battlefields lie all along the pathway of life. You must feel that you are at all times in the presence of the enemy, and must enforce that patience, fortitude, and discipline which the presence of danger enjoins.

Judge Caruthers was a long way from the goal of his ambition when, in 1816, he set out on life's campaign. It would be impossible for me, within the compass of a single address, to give in detail the struggles of his life,

and I shall refer, hastily, only to such as may be made profitable on this occasion.

From 1816 to 1823 was a period of great danger and severe trial to him. One danger lay in the fact that his moral heroism in adhering to a good resolution was continually put to test. In the beginning, there was the necessary breaking away from old associations, and his success in accomplishing this was by no means one of his least victories. Those companions whose example was hurtful, and whose influences tended directly to thwart his purposes, were dropped, and in the entire record which he has left of his after life, I do not find that he was ever again brought in contact with them. Those with whom we daily associate get very near to us. We imperceptibly open our hearts to them, they become possessed of the secrets of our lives, and we of theirs. An alliance, offensive and defensive, is formed. We seem to be bound body and soul in a common cause. It requires something more than the ordinary exercise of will force to sever such connections. By positive and unequivocal action Judge Caruthers removed this obstruction to his progress forever out of his way.

Again, he was beset, as many young men are, with the danger of impatience. Patience is not a natural characteristic of energetic minds. It is a much abused virtue, for laziness and indifference are sometimes called by that name.

The eager mind and heart grow impatient under the restraint of a hard life and slow progress, and the power to repress such impatience, notwithstanding the tediousness of our upward progress, is a most excellent quality of the mind. In respect to this, Judge Caruthers seemed to be at all times in the full possession of his faculties. He never allowed his impatience to be seen. He was composed, firm, persistent, and these qualities gave him advantage over his adversary, no matter in what form presented. One of the adversaries which he was called upon to confront at this early day of his life, was the necessity for hard work. He might have said, Hard work is ignoble, and I shall neither give nor receive blows in a contest with it, or that six dollars a month was not sufficient compensation, or that the fruits from such strife came too slow. Millions have said this, and millions, because they have said so, have been trampled under the feet of still other millions of busy men, for no matter what you or I may say or do, hard work moves on, honoring those who put on its armor, and filling the world with the glory of its achievements.

Judge Caruthers, without parley, applied himself diligently to the work before him, realizing the fact, that persistency, though it take but a spade full at once, will in the end remove a mountain.

What a valuable thought that is, if practically applied. If, when we set out in the early morning of life, we could fully appreciate the fact that life is only a bundle of little things, and the diligence of our days is only gathering the fragments to make that bundle, how differently would we regard, what to unreflecting minds, are but the trifles of an hour. The builders rejected a stone, but in the end they found it was the key-stone of the arch that made the building perfect. Unfortunately, we cannot dig in the rubbish of our past lives and restore to their places lost opportunities, but must in the end, contemplate with unavailing regret the incompleteness of our superstructure. Practically then, we should not neglect the little opportunities of life, nor reject any stone, but using them, step from them to higher ones. The life of Judge Caruthers presents a singularly apt illustration of this rule. He marked out a certain field of labor and direction of thought as his life's work, and it seems to be almost literally true that every opportunity within the scope of that work was improved, and every successive one lifted him to a higher plane. His life was progressive. He did not burst upon the world in a blaze of glory, but with persistent stepping forward, increasing with the force of every new opportunity, he reached "*gradatim,*" the point of victory. He overlooked nothing, but utilized everything, and every step was readily taken, and in the direction

of the obstruction to be removed. The readiness and vigor with which he addressed himself to the difficulties of his life, were fairly illustrated by an incident occurring in his old age. He suffered largely by the ravages of the late war, as all our people did who had anything to lose. He was greatly reduced in his finances, and felt the narrowness of his surroundings. Fields of usefulness and opportunities for the further development of his generous nature were cut off. He determined to remove these embarrassments. At once everything else was laid aside. The comforts and enjoyments of a delightful home were surrendered, genial companionship abandoned, and with the fury of early manhood, in a neighboring city, he sounded again the profoundest keys of professional labor. In an incredibly short space of time, he was again at home, and the obstruction gone. It was his unbroken habit to contemplate with watchful care the stream of his own life, and when drift-wood choked the waters, he applied the dredge, and the stream flowed on as before.

The obstructions that lay in the pathway of Judge Caruthers in 1816, were the want of an education and the want of money with which to procure it, and to these matters he at once addressed himself. He went to work. He earned his wages in the field, and from this he became "store keeper" in the town of Carthage. The meaning of this is, he hired his time to a merchant in that place and undertook to perform for his employer all such duties as lay in the line of that relation. A large portion of these, in the beginning, consisted of keeping the store house swept, the fire and water bucket replenished, and such out-door errand duties as the business of the house demanded. From this, having obtained the favor and confidence of his employer, he became a partner in the business conducted through a branch store, located at Woodbury, Tennessee, and from this, with the fruits of his labor in his pocket, he entered the portals of Greenville College, East Tennessee, and there remained diligently prosecuting his studies, until he had completed his course, and from thence to the law office of Judge Samuel Powell, at Rogersville, East Tennessee, where he remained in the study of law until the 8th day of April, 1823, when he received his license to practice.

What an easy thing is the retrospect of another's life. In a few words I have given the leading incidents of Judge Caruthers' life, covering a period of seven years, but what shall be said of the unwritten history that lies in between these brief lines. There are head-aches and heart-aches, and weary limbs, long nights of watching, days of victory and of defeat, hours of joy and of sorrow. These must go unsaid, but at the end he was poised, unruffled, unblown, and the obstructions which had, in 1816, stood in his way, removed. I cannot tell you in all its details, how it was that he did this work so swiftly, for considering hiss tart, it was swiftly done. Although, to one undergoing the hardships of such a struggle, it would have seemed an age that stretched to the "crack of doom." I can tell you, however, there was no cessation of labor until the work was accomplished. He made no detours, nor turned back, nor lost heart, but with systematic, orderly pressing right on, he conquered.

And now a corner in his life is turned, and a grander sweep invites our thoughts. We are now to view Judge Caruthers as a man, and not any longer as a lad struggling against adverse fortune. He has reached the full statue of physical manhood. Tall and spare, with marked tendency to paucity of flesh, loose jointed and ungainly of limb, but a man withal. Broad and strongly marked chin, large mouth and thin lips, long, straight nose, grey eyes, heavy and capacious brow, and a head, if there be anything in phrenology, indicating high intellectual capabilities, with almost total abnegation of the sensual.

The mental power of Judge Caruthers was not as the force of a great wind, driving with fierceness everything before it, and leaving its track strewn with its wreck, and yet its power was resistless. You seemed incapable of fortifying against it. He would go to work systematically, but

without any great noise. His approaches to your stronghold would be gradual, but certain. One by one you would see your outposts disappear, your supplies cut off, and your foothold growing narrower each moment, until in the utter hopelessness of further resistance, you would capitulate on his terms. Upon reflection, you could not say one bold thrust overthrew you, but a great many things put together did, and as effectually as if you had been crushed with the blow of a sledge hammer. You may have felt the approach of his intellectual power, you may not have been able to say lo here or lo there, but you knew it was encompassing you, and if there was a way of escape, you felt the better part of valor was to move out of the way before his blow fell square upon your head.

In professional life, Judge Caruthers represented the highest type of lawyer in this country. He was laborious and conscientious in the discharge of professional engagements. The high moral standard by which he measured all his actions, controlled his relations with court, clerk and brother lawyer. He fought and won his lawsuit upon the law and the fact, and not by sharp practice. He made his client's cause his own cause, just so far as it was by these, the law and facts sustained, but never went to the extent of losing his identity, or involving in doubt, his integrity. His success pecuniarily was phenomenal. I do not mention this by way of preëminence, but as evidence of his faithful and efficient attention to the business of his clients, for the lawyer who does not faithfully and efficiently discharge his professional engagements will not make money in legitimate practice. It is perfectly proper to desire and seek pecuniary reward for our professional labor, but it should be secondary to other considerations, and with the truly good lawyer it is. A profound knowledge of the profession should be the highest aim of a lawyer's ambition, but it will not be if the importance of every principle of law is measured by its money value. Such professional study as this dwarfs the mind until it will grasp only those very practical truths that are superficial and readily convertable into cash. Judge Caruthers went very far beyond this, and by unbroken habits of study, became one of the most extensively read and one of the most profound lawyers of his day. He belonged to a class of lawyers, of which he was the last survivor, that first molded the legal thought of the State, and by their labor of research, brought order out of the chaos of our earlier history. I do not think all the great men of the world lived in the olden time, but I do think the old lawyers of this country were more profound than those of this day; and they grew to be so from necessity. It is incomprehensible to me in the light of modern facilities, how they mastered the difficulties of the profession. To-day, the lawyer, old and young, is brought face to face with the whole law, English and American. Volume upon volume of text, innumerable reported cases, unabridged and condensed, law publications of every character, and lastly, digests of the law made to suit every want of the profession—all in such numbers, and so accessible, that it seems that it should be impossible to go astray, and yet we do, and it is still true that we do not reach our conclusions with the same accuracy of thought, nor do we display that broad and comprehensive knowledge of the great truths of jurisprudence that was to be seen among the lawyers of the olden times. And yet they labored under the embarrassment of being comparatively without libraries. They carried the larger part of all they had in their saddle bags from court to court. Coke and Bacon and Blackstone, and in the case of the more fortunate a small collection of English reports, constituted their "stock in trade," and from these sources, in a great measure without annotation or other guide, these strong minded pioneers of the law in Tennessee, evolved that system of jurisprudence which adorns our State. These necessitous surroundings compelled them to think, and to think profoundly, and reason back to original principles, and from these construct a system of laws suited to the new condition of things about them. To-day, it is too nearly true, that the lawyer carries his law in his digest, and is content to gain his cause by furnishing the

court with a case in point. We are all too much "case lawyers;" we do not think enough. The language of Mr. Bishop, a lawyer of extensive acquirements, and among the most entertaining and instructive law writers of the day, should encourage the young lawyer to stand more on his own legs, and not spend his energies in looking for a precedent. He says precedents have not covered the entire ground, but, "In the measureless range of thought, bringing new doctrines out of events new and old, in the immense fields of human exploration, luminous with the light of every species of science, in the unlimited expansibility of society, developing new aspects, new relations, new wants—in the fact, that evermore the surges of time are driving the shores of human capabilities further toward the infinite —we read the truth pervading every system of jurisprudence, that whenever a question comes before the courts, it is really a call for a new enunciation of legal doctrines, and that from the past we gather only a few rays to guide us in the future."

I accept without qualification what this distinguished author says, and I commend it to the thoughtful consideration of young gentlemen who embark in the law. There are laws not yet administered by the courts, and great truths yet to be enunciated that are not to be found in reported cases, and into this field let me hope your researches will be extended.

Judge Caruthers, as an advocate presents an interesting study. I think he considered of slight importance, the merely ornamental parts of oratory, and if these are essential he was not an orator. In the heat of debate, the movements of his body were easy, and his gesticulation graceful, but wholly without rule. There was never any "tearing passions to tatters," nor was there upon the other hand, phlegmatic speech or manner, but between the two, always present that sprightliness of speech and motion which at once attracted and entertained. He caught quickly the attention of his audience and never lost it. His voice was neither round nor full, but clear and far reaching. He never entered upon his discourse on "stilts" but with an air of pleasantry which dispensed genial rays upon everything and warmed all hearts out of their reserve, he was soon in the confidence of his hearers. With the magic of a word and a smile, he cleared up the faces of his audience and made everybody feel comfortable and ready to hear what he had to say. In debate, if his opponent had anywhere in the argument made a slip, that was easily seen and undoubted, he made use of that first and at once. It was turned this way and that, and weighed and balanced, its unsoundness was demonstrated over and over, it was held aloft until every eye could see it, and until conviction was fixed in every mind, and then upon this, and around it and out from it he built, your own mind following and assenting to each proposition, until the last link of the chain that was to bind you had been told. His conclusions seemed to be purposed from the beginning, and as he moved forward in the argument, would become patent and inevitable to the listener, before he announced them; and yet his speeches had none of the evidence of that preparation which descends to detail of form or order of advance. He was ready at all times to parry a thrust from either flank, and was quick, and was sometimes terrible in repartee. His delivery was conversational, and grew more so as he advanced in age, but if the subject demanded it, it became highly declamatory. He never in the fervor of debate or excitement of the moment lost his balance. His judgment seemed to be always present, as the head-light of a locomotive, to throw the light on the pathway ahead of him. We sometimes make the mistake of supposing we can force directly our thoughts upon the minds of others. This cannot always be done. Efforts to do so are sometimes resented, always so, when the conviction sought to be enforced, is against one's interest or previously settled views. Then you must do by indirection what cannot be done diectly. Judge Caruthers possessed this faculty. He would shoot at some other mark and hit it, just to let you see he could he could hit you, if he shot at you, and for fear he should do so, you would surrender almost without the asking.

General Forest on one occasion during our civil war, set his little army in front of a gigantic fort, well munitioned and garrisoned. The hill tops round about, were dotted with block houses that covered all approaches. General Forest demanded the surrender of the main fort, but the gallant commander declined to capitulate. A friendly interview followed, when it was agreed between the respective generals, that if General Forest could take the block houses, the main citadel would surrender. He immediately displayed his forces, and one by one the block houses gave way, until the last and most stubborn one was beaten down with solid shot, and then the white flag went up on the citadel, and the result was, General Forest added still greater lustre to his name by winning another and almost bloodless victory. By precisely the same process, Judge Caruthers many times overcame opposition. It is not always necessary to knock a man down, and with violence wrest your rights from him. There are other means by which rights may be adjusted and the truth confessed and leave no bruises. Judge Caruthers, in the statement of propositions, was always clear, never involved. He reduced everything, no matter how complex or technical, to the simplest form of expression, and hence always spoke and wrote effectively. His power before a court and jury was always something alarming to his adversary. This is a strong expression, but such is the truth of history, and there are many learned gentlemen of the profession, who in the past have crossed swords with him, that are ready to attest its truth. I have lately seen the expression emanating from a gentleman who has met him at the bar, that when Judge Caruthers was on the wrong side of a jury case, he became a positive obstruction to justice, as it was a moral impossibility to carry the jury against him. This must not of course be taken literally, but only as a form of highly complimentary expression, which fairly shows the high estimate placed upon his abilities by members of the profession.

As a "stumper," (that is a Tennessee expression, and needs no explanation before a Tennessee audience) I mean by it, a political debater, he was exceedingly popular. He affiliated in the olden times with the Whig party; was indeed one of the founders and leaders of that party in the State. He had the faculty of making a Democrat, I mean a *bad old* Democrat, feel worse, and a *good old* Whig feel better, than any man I ever heard speak. I speak from experience as to the latter part of the statement, and from information as to the other part.

He was possessed of wide information upon all political questions. His political views were broad and comprehensive, and his convictions decided and fearlessly expressed. He was in many respects peculiarly fitted to become a party leader, and if he had ever consented in real earnest to surrender the life which he had chosen for himself, and to which he adhered to the day of his death, his record would have been no less brilliant in national statesmanship, than he has left it in his chosen field of labor. To the Supreme bench of the State he carried his great abilities and unsullied fame as a Christian man and a lawyer. His long established habits of study, his power of concentration and of expression, and his profound and wide extended knowledge of the law, fitted him for the discharge of judicial duty. He filled the position for many years, with the highest honor to the State, shedding new lustre upon his own name and upon the office which he filled.

Judge Caruthers was almost entirely without ambition in the true meaning of the word—that is, he had no desire for office. He preferred the role of private citizenship, and yet it frequently occurred in his long life that he was called to high and honorable office. A brief enumeration of the offices held by him may be interesting. In 1823, he was elected principal clerk of the House of Representatives in the Tennessee Legislature, which held its sessions then at Murfreesboro. In 1827, he was elected solicitor for this Judicial Circuit Court, and received his commission from Governor Samuel Houston. He held this position for four years and eleven months,

and then resigned. In 1835, he was elected to represent his county in the Tennessee Legislature. This was the first Legislature of the State, following the adoption of the new State Constitution, and by this circumstance, was rendered one of great importance. He served with distinction on the Judiciary Committee of that body. He declined re-election. In 1841, he was elected to the National Congress, succeeding the Hon. John Bell, and received his commission from Governor James K. Polk. He declined re-election in this case also. I have not time to refer to some interesting matters arising in this Congress with which Judge Caruthers was connected. In 1852, he was called to the Supreme bench of the State, by appointment of Governor Campbell, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge N. Green, who had accepted a Professorship of Law in Cumberland University. By Legislative election in 1853, he was continued in that office, and again continued by election of the people in 1854. He held the office until the breaking out of the civil war. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861, and received his certificate of membership from ex-President John Tyler. He was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. He was elected to succeed Isham G. Harris as Governor of Tennessee in 1863, but the invasion of the State by the Federal army prevented his inauguration. Finally, he concluded his career of usefulness as Professor of Law in Cumberland University, thus giving the last years of his labor to that department of the University which his own brain had brought into being, and which I trust will survive long years yet to honor his name and memory.

The moral sensibilities of Judge Caruthers predominated in the work of his life. It is sometimes said by way of palliation that the poor wretch whose crime has darkened the face of heaven was the powerless victim of bestial nature. Whilst upon the other hand it is frequently sought to break the force of good deeds by saying the doer is but the blind follower of the law of his being. So that whether the deed be good or bad, it is said to be only the fruits of the inexorable nature behind it which impelled it.

Away with such naturalism. I have not the ability nor the disposition to discuss such questions, but I discard the entire doctrine. It is certainly true that men's lives do not show like tendencies upon moral questions. Some seem fatally bent on mischief, whilst others are benign in all their influences. Yet I believe the whole mass of mankind capable of choosing between good and evil; that every man elects for himself, and the progress he makes in the one or the other direction depends on his own exertions. Every thing does not depend on nature or nature's God. God lets something depend on your own volition, or he would not have made you an accountable being.

Because the moral sensibilities of Judge Caruthers predominated in the work of his life, he deserves to be commended just as he would have deserved condemnation had the reverse been true. He was the champion of good morals, public and private. He was upon the side of right and against the wrong. He never profaned the name of God: that wicked and senseless habit he never acquired. He made his life sufficiently expressive without the use of oaths. He was not an obscene jester; he enjoyed humor, and had a keen sense of it, but he never defiled his lips with an indecent anecdote. I never heard him utter an indecent expression. He never dropped an evil suggestion into the mind of any one, nor gave evil counsel. If there was a wrong and a right way, he advised the right way. He never scoffed at religion, but far back in his day of early boyhood, before the touch of the Holy Spirit was felt upon his own heart, I find expressions of the deepest veneration for the Word of God, and for his servants who proclaimed the gospel of Christ. In early manhood he became a professed Christian, and connected himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The influences of his whole life were benign and peaceful. If I said nothing more of Judge Caruthers than is contained in this brief summary of his private and social virtues, it would yet be much. The only thing that makes

life worth the living is the heritage which we leave behind us, and the one which we go to receive. If he had died with no other record than this, he would have left a good name as a heritage here, and would have as certainly received in that better land the one which he now enjoys there.

To us in Lebanon the most prominent feature in the home life of Judge Caruthers, the one which brings him nearest to human hearts, and the one which endears to us his name and memory more than anything else, was his benevolence and charity. He was inclined to do good. His love of mankind was accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness. He was liberal to the poor. I never knew a life which so entirely and with such emphasis attested the truth of these statements.

Errands of kindness and of love that went out from his heart have crossed the threshold of all our homes. Let us for a little while commune with our thoughts, and go back into the long past. Visions come out of the mist, and assume form and shape within the chambers of our hearts. Judge Caruthers had a personal history connected with the lives of all the older members of this community, both those who are dead and those who survive. He was the counsellor of nearly all of us, and at some time in our lives we have unfolded to him the secrets of our hearts. He never betrayed our confidence. You have gone to him with your grief and with your hopes. The one he has alleviated, the other strengthened. If your money gave out he helped you. If you ventured upon business deserving the commendation of good men he was the first to give you the approval of his patronage, and if the human calamity of poverty overtook you, he never turned you empty from his door. Human nature is averse to such reminiscences as these. The world is full of people who do not like to recount the acts of kindness which they have received at the hands of others. Placing others under a sense of obligation is not the best way to multiply friends. This is a disagreeable truth, yet it is a truth that the experience of many men will verify. But though by nature we may be reluctant to recur to these things, it does not follow that it is wrong to do so. Sometimes those things our human natures would lead us not to do are the very things we should do for our own chastening. And it may do us good to-day to say, Judge Caruthers in the past has been our benefactor; not ours as a community only, but ours as individuals, and that we honor and reverence and love his memory because he was to us what he was.

He went out after men with a human sympathy that bore fruit. He not only felt a concern for your happiness, but helped you to attain it. He built up everything with which he had anything to do. There is a great difference in men in this respect. Some tear down, or if they do not tear down they retard the growth of every thing about them. Nothing flourishes in their presence. The reverse of this was true with Judge Caruthers. He drew men to him, and they grew in the sunshine of his presence. It would be a matter of curious though purely local interest to know the number of men, now citizens of Lebanon, or whose children are, that were brought here under his influence. I shall not attempt the enumeration, but he built up Lebanon, and more than any other man who ever lived it it, gave it its good name abroad.

No man was ever injured by personal contact or association with him. I believe all who ever met him in social or business relations, or otherwise, will say they were benefited by the contact. He made you think well of yourself by treating you courteously and with gentlemanly deportment. By example and expression he lifted you up and made you love the truth, and instilled into your mind desire for exalted manhood. His benevolent nature was not seen alone in its relations with individuals; it took in communities, and assumed the form of public spirit, that sought the moral, intellectual, and material prosperity of all. Since the year 1827, the year which marked the beginning of his citizenship in Lebanon, there has not been a public enterprise which tended to the public good in which he was not an active participant, and in a majority of cases the

very soul of the movement. I shall not occupy your time by a particular reference to the many purely local enterprises originating with him, or sustained by his purse. We see them about us upon every hand. They are blessing Lebanon with their fruits to-day, and will continue to do so as long as Lebanon is an organized community. But I would do injustice to the life and character of Judge Caruthers if I were to omit to mention Cumberland University. This institution at Lebanon is his enterprise. His influence more than any other one man brought it here, and his labor and purse more than any one else kept it alive here. The history of its secret troubles, known alone to its nearest friends, will attest how many times his hands have been stretched forth to steady its shaking walls. In its infancy he trained its footsteps, and in its giant days before the war he guided its way, and when the flame of war lit old College Hill, and the structure of brick and mortar had with glowing heat sunk into ruins, it was the inspiration of his spirit that cried out "*E cenerebus resurgo.*" At the establishment of the University in 1842 he became the first President of its Board of Trustees, and he continued without interruption faithfully to discharge the duties of that place down to the day of his death. He was a part of its every day history; he knew its wants at every turn in its fortune, and ministered to them with generous hands. The aggregate of gifts made by him to Cumberland University will, perhaps, double in value the estate of which he died possessed. Giving something, even giving largely from a superabundance, does not always indicate that a man's heart is in the direction of his gifts. The enlarged philanthrophy of Mr. Peabody, in the gift of a munificent fund for the education of the children of fifty millions of people, is, perhaps, without a parallel in modern civilization, but it no more certainly indicates the presence of a benevolent mind and heart in the giver than does the nurture which Cumberland University has at all times received at the hands of Judge Caruthers. I believe a very much higher destiny yet awaits Cumberland University. It will extend its influence for good far beyond even the sanguine hopes of the consecrated men who watched its infancy. It will grow stronger and stronger in the unfolding history of the future, until countless multitudes shall receive its blessings. It will become more and more the special pride of its Godmother, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and from my heart I say God speed it in honoring His name and in blessing the world. But let me say this also, and attest this truth in honor of our dead friend, there have been many days in the history of Cumberland University, when, if Judge Caruthers had withdrawn from it his support, it would have been left without subsequent history. His labor, his money, and his personal sacrifices many times kept it alive, and whatever of glory awaits it in the future must shed new lustre upon his name. It is his monument, and it will live until the learning now taught shall cease to be of value.

My theme is suggestive and delightful, but I must have regard to the patience of my audience, and bring my remarks to a close. The remarkable life which I have been contemplating was brought to an end on the second day of last October, at the great age of eighty-two years.

We have seen him as an eagle, young and strong, with eyes that looked at the sun. He came up from the mist with untrained but bold wing. His flight grew stronger, nobler, higher. If clouds intervened we have seen his flight beyond, until at last the curtain which shuts heaven from our view was lifted, and he passed in.

I trust you will indulge for a moment a personal allusion. In the loneliness of his old age it was my fortune to be much about him. I never had else so good a friend, I never knew a truer. My days of contact with him are ended, but I shall never cease to draw from them solace and strength in hours of depression and danger. His wise counsel and words of cheer gave me hope when hope was almost dead, and warmed to life again my energies when the fires burned very low. His life made mine better, and it was a kind Providence that brought me in daily association with him. The

weariness of old age shut him out in his later years from the activities of life; he needed companionship, and I gave him mine. I can almost feel the touch of his hand upon my shoulder now, and I shrink from the realization that he has passed over the river.

But is this grand life entirely gone out from us? I have read somewhere that at eventide, on the shores of the Adriatic Sea, the fishermen's wives sing the first stanza of a beautiful song, and then listen till they hear, borne across the sea, the second stanza, sung by their gallant husbands as they are tossed by the gale upon the distant waves. Our venerable friend is far across the wave, but the breezes of that better land sometimes stoop to earth, and let us hope, as an echo to our love and veneration, that whispered blessings are still coming to us from our benefactor and friend.